



AGRICULTURE BEING WRECKED

Stop Price Rise Urges CCF Leader

OTTAWA — Greatly increased prices of all commodities the average Canadian family must buy to live had dangerously lowered the standard of living for the mass of the people and had completely vindicated the C.C.F. stand against the removal of controls, M. J. Coldwell, national leader of the C.C.F., told the House of Commons on Tuesday.

Mr. Coldwell said the house his party would never agree to the freezing of wages at sub-standard levels. It would establish minimum standards of wages and of living, adequate to maintain a "decent" standard of living, and it would establish proper relationships between wages, prices and profits in a balanced and planned economy.

Higher Yet
He saw prices rising still higher as a result of import restrictions of textiles. Workers, salaried employees, pensioners "un-

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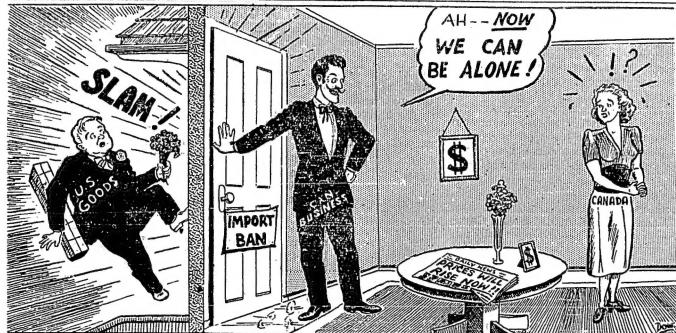


PERSONAL STUFF BY E. E. R.

At a time when many small-minded and little-souled Canadians, some of them in high places, are showing that their political bigotry transcends their patriotism, and that they are ready to throw the United Kingdom to the wolves because her people have elected a government they don't like, it is refreshing to hear a top-flight industrialist who is big enough to tell the truth about Great Britain. I was one of two or three hundred others who were invited to attend the Massey-Harris dinner in Edmonton last week to hear an address by J. S. Duncan, President of the company. There were some things Mr. Duncan said with which I could not agree, or rather some assumptions he made which I could not accept. But his tribute to the United Kingdom and its people was one of the most moving and eloquent I had ever heard. He started out by saying that he expected, after reading Canadian and American newspapers, to find conditions in the Old Country greatly deteriorated since his last visit a year ago. "I found quite the contrary to be the case," he said.

In telling of a trip on which he had travelled 24,000 miles by air, the Canadian industrialist described in a graphic way the amazing agricultural development undertaken by the British government in Tanganyika Territory. It is the most extensive project of its kind ever conceived by man, Mr. Duncan said. He took two hours to fly around one part of it in a plane. When he talked about Britain and the magnificent way in which the country was facing and overcoming its problems, he referred again to the Tanganyika

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Farmers are Bitter Over Bad Policy

By DORIS FRENCH

OTTAWA (CPA). — The removal of price ceilings on feed grains and the subsequent rise in price by 50% had "shaken the faith" of Canadian agriculture, according to delegates at the three-day Dominion-Provincial conference which annually, since the war, has met to set goals and objectives on a grand scale for farm production. This year the confidence was gone, the goals were obscured, and the chief single cause was the lifting of price control on feed grain by the federal government.

J. G. Gardiner stalled, in a pessimistic speech to the delegates. He promised a price rise to the farmers in meat and dairy products, as compensation for the 50% increase in feeding costs. He told the conference bluntly

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Free Hearing Aids For Deaf In New Zealand

By MAURICE KITCHING

WELLINGTON, N.Z. — Thousands of deaf persons in New Zealand, who have previously had to pay up to \$45 for a hearing aid, are now to get aids free of cost under the Labor government's social security set-up. This benefit is the latest of a long line of items of practical assistance which New Zealanders get as part of their social security.

The aids being distributed under the government scheme are made in New Zealand and distributed through the locally elected Hospital Boards in the main centres. Special clinics are being set up for the purpose.

Priority For Workers

People who require hearing

aids for their work will get priority; then will follow children needing aids for their education, women with families, and elderly people.

The aids will carry with them one year's guarantee and maintenance, after which they will become the responsibility of their wearers.

Nothing has been said officially about how much each aid costs, but it is significant that anyone who wishes to buy one of the many commercial aids on the market (mostly imported) may, instead of taking a government aid, collect \$15 from the social security fund toward the higher cost of the privately sold aid.

Stettler Candidate



J. J. TIPMAN,

a strong supporter of the co-operative movement, has been nominated as the C.C.F. candidate for Stettler. He is a member of the Wheat Pool, the C.A.D.P., the Stettler District Livestock Association, the Seed Growers' Association and the Stettler Co-operative Association of which group he is secretary. He was chairman of the Stettler District Central group organization, comprised of 24 A.F.U. locals, which co-ordinated the farm strike efforts last year. Mr. Tipman organized the first C.C.F. club in the Stettler constituency at Linda Hall and is president of it. He is president of the Stettler Constituency Association and director of the Acadia C.C.F. Federal constituency board and represents Acadia on the C.C.F. Provincial Board.

Coldwell Urges: RESTRICT FILMS INSTEAD OF FRUIT

OTTAWA (CPA). — Without the immediate re-imposition of price controls, and subsidies, "the real income of pensioners, workers and farmers will drop further and further, and Canada will wake up one morning to find depression staring it in the face," M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. National Leader, told a Montreal audience at a "People's Forum" meeting on December 1st.

"Of course inflation may continue for several years, depending on the extent of our European aid program, but unless we determine to plan our economy

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ALBERTA COUNCIL TO CONTINUE WORK

By Correspondent

What was known for the past two years as the Alberta Educational Conference met in Edmonton on November 28th under its newly registered name, "The Alberta Educational Council." This Council has a membership of 31 organizations, 13 of which are province-wide.

As the constitution sets forth, its first object is, "to arouse public interest in and to co-operate for the promotion and improvement of legislation relating to all phases of elementary and secondary education in Alberta."

To endeavor to carry this out, a province-wide publicity campaign was organized early in the year to urge the Government to pay at least 50% of the cost of

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TWO DONATIONS OF \$18 FOR RADIO

Two \$18 donations gave the Radio Fund a much needed boost this week. One was from "A Friend" and the other from Stettler C.C.F. Constituency Association. The Radio Committee bespeaks your support during the holiday season.

Following are the contributions:
E. A. Moen \$ 5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Henp 2.00
Lofgren 1.00
Friend 1.00
Stettler Constituency.....18.00

Coldwell Says: KING MUST TAKE BLAME FOR CHAOS

By DORIS FRENCH

OTTAWA. — A white storm whipping up the Ottawa Valley froze the breath of visitors thrusting their way up Parliament Hill for the Official Opening. The weather seemed appropriate. Everyone expected a tempestuous session, and even on the first day they were not disappointed.

The first day is usually reserved for formalities, but it turned into a sharp political clash, with the Conservative Opposition "rushing in" on a point of procedure to present what apparently had been hatched as the party "line" in a two-hour caucus that morning, after complete silence since November 17. Mr. Bracken gave forth the observation that "The urgent things facing the people of the country are the things that are urgent"—and not the Geneva trade agreements nor other government measures set out by Mr. King in his resolution to speed through "emergency" business.

Scores Tories

N. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. leader, took over at once and with ease the commanding position on the Opposition side, when he condemned the Tories with withering logic: "No gentleman and no group in this House has been more insistent than Mr. Bracken and his party in demanding the removal of all controls. . . The in-

(Continued on Page 8)

PROBLEMS TOO BIG FOR THE LIBERALS

OTTAWA.—The Speech from the Throne delivered by the Governor-General to the combined Houses of Parliament on December 5 followed the usual self-congratulatory pattern, but it proved slightly more irksome than usual to observers who see Canada's well-being threatened by economic upheavals too big for the Liberal government to handle.

Said the Government: "While unsettled conditions still prevail in Europe and Asia, Canada has continued to enjoy general prosperity. . . . Workers' families unable to make ends meet at present increased prices, farmers caught out by the government's sudden decontrol of feed grain, are excluded from the enjoyment. . . .

"Exchange Difficulties" Particularly self-satisfied, and shameful in the face of those sacrifices for the welfare of Europe made by such hard-pressed countries as Britain, was the Government's: "The present shortage of United States dollars will necessarily limit Canada's capacity to render further economic assistance to other countries. . . It is deeply gratifying that our country has been able to play so large a role in rendering assistance to war-devastated lands. . . Further assistance must, however, take into account the exchange difficulties which has arisen."

Anyone shopping for so much as a loaf of bread and a pound of butter will wonder on what grounds the government said: "Due to the gradual and orderly procedure that has been followed in the removal of controls, such increases in prices as have occurred have been less than would otherwise have been the case."

And farthest removed of all from conditions facing the man on the street is the Government's boast: " . . . a greater number of houses are being completed this year than in any previous year."

Alberta C.C.F. Labor Program

Adopted at C.C.F. Convention in Edmonton, November 20-22 as Basis for Provincial Election Program

PROVINCIAL LABOR PROGRAM, 1948

1. Establishment of a Provincial Department of Labor with a Cabinet Minister in charge.
2. Establishment of a Provincial Labor Relations Board similar in form to that of the Province of Saskatchewan.

3. LABOR RELATIONS:

The C.C.F. favors a national labor code based on the requests of the Trades and Labor Congress and Canadian Congress of Labor, as submitted to the Federal Government.

4. (a) COLLECTIVE BARGAINING GUARANTEED:

Every employer will be required to bargain with the trade union which has been properly certified as representing the majority choice of his employees.

(b) CERTIFICATION SIMPLIFIED:

A union will be automatically certified if it can show that a majority of the employees belong to it or have authorized it in writing to act for them. When a vote is held a union will be certified if it receives the support of the majority of employees who actually vote.

(c) COMPANY UNIONS OUTLAWED:

Only genuine trade unions, such as those affiliated with either the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada or the Canadian Congress of Labor may be certified. The employer will not be allowed to interfere in the formation or administration of a labor organization.

(d) UNION ACTIVITY PROTECTED:

No employer will be allowed to dismiss an employee for union activity. If an employee is dismissed, the employer may be required to prove that it was for cause other than union activity, and if he cannot do so the employee must be reinstated with back pay.

(e) UNFAIR EMPLOYER TACTICS PROHIBITED:

All known unfair tactics of employers towards labor will be listed and prohibited, with strict penalties provided for violation of this law.

(f) A LABOR RELATIONS BOARD TO ENFORCE TRADE UNION ACT:

A Labor Relations Board with powers similar to those of a court will be set up to see that the provisions of the Trade Union Act are properly enforced, and to speed the settling of disputes.

(g) MINIMUM WAGE:

(h) EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK:

Women doing the same work as men will be guaranteed the same wage rates.

(i) HOLIDAYS WITH PAY GUARANTEED:

Two weeks holiday with pay to all employees having completed one year continuous service. Proportional credits given for part time labor.

(j) CIVIL SERVICE:

Civil Servants to be placed under Provincial Labor Code, under similar conditions to other employees.

(k) HOURS OF LABOR:

The Working Hours of an employee in any industry, except in farming operations, shall not exceed 44 hours per week. Except in time of national emergency this shall be progressively reduced to a maximum of 40 hours per week.

(l) APPRENTICES:

Provision for an apprenticeship act conforming to the aspirations and desires of organized labor and subject to the needs of industry.

(m) COMPENSATION:

A compensation act will be recommended containing all that is of value in the present act, with amendments to include the following:

75% compensation. All employees to the fullest possible extent shall be brought under the act. Compensation to be paid from first day of accident if injury lasts four days or more. Maximum raised from \$2,000 to \$2,500. Labor organization representation on board. Increased payments to dependents. Moved, Seconded, Carried.

Fred Thyroso

Nacmine Labor Leader

NACMINE is one community that doesn't have to worry about juvenile delinquency. Far-sighted people of this mining centre believe that it is more profitable to spend money for recreational and cultural purposes than for detention homes. And so we find the Nacmine School Board donating \$1,200 for musical instruments for the excellent 20-piece school band which provides an outlet for the young people with musical talent. It is under the capable leadership of the school principal, Mr. Clifford L. Harvey. Grants are also made by this enlightened board for hockey and for baseball uniforms and equipment as well as for instructors. Thus the young people of the town have every opportunity for recreational and cultural pursuits.

The people of Nacmine would agree that not a little credit for initiating these activities goes to Fred Thyroso, checkweighman at the mine and long-time member of District 18, United Mine Workers of America—28 years in fact. He was president of the local for many years and served on the executive board of District 18.



A member of the school board for the past 15 years he is also president of the Nacmine Community Centre Association which has erected a hall to serve as a social and recreation centre.

Was C.C.F. Candidate

Mr. Thyroso is president of the Nacmine C.C.F. Club and is on the boards of the Bow River federal and Drumheller provincial C.C.F. constituency associations.

Nacmine School Band



Nacmine citizens believe it is a good investment to provide its young people with opportunities for cultural and recreational development. Nacmine's 20-piece school band is evidence of the fact that this confidence is not misplaced.

He was the C.C.F. candidate for Drumheller in the 1944 provincial general election.

Garfield Graham

IN political, trade union and community activities one automatically associates the name of Garfield Graham with that of Fred Thyroso.

In the doing of good works in the community Garfield Graham, like his co-worker, never loses an opportunity to prod the social conscience of his fellow townsmen.

Secretary of Local 4465 of the United Mine Workers of America for many years, he has acted as secretary of the C.C.F. club. He is secretary of the Drum-



heller C.C.F. Provincial Constituency Association as well and along with Fred Thyroso sees that the electors are kept informed on C.C.F. doings. This includes such chores as sending out 400 circulars soliciting memberships and renewals.

Giving Leadership

Fred Thyroso and Garfield Graham rank high among those C.C.F. people who are to be found in almost every community giving leadership and encouragement in activities that will enrich the life of the people. Like the trained workers in the British Labor Party they know the value of steady plodding educational effort both in the political and trade union movement with which they have been so prominently associated. And like all convinced socialists they are not discouraged by temporary set-backs. In good times and bad you will find these two dependables carrying on the work to which they have devoted their lives.—I.M.

Health Aids for Saskatchewan Aged and Indigent

ACCIDENTS, sickness, old age and death are contingencies which everyone faces and all stand as big causes of anxiety in the average family unless some previous provision has been made. These inevitable social risks are peculiarly the cause of fear and worry when income is near the margin of subsistence.

But 30,000 Saskatchewan citizens for whom medical bills would be an intolerable burden have had this concern removed from their lives.

The first province in the Dominion to extend socialized health services to its citizens, Saskatchewan has based its plan on the principle that everyone irrespective of his ability to pay, has the right to good health.

Medical and hospital care, dental care, drugs, clinical and nursing services—all aspects of health protection—are provided without charge to old age and blind pensioners and their dependents, and to the dependent children and mothers who are recipients of mothers' allowances.

This forward-looking program is administered through the medical services division of the provincial department of health.

Coupled with the provision of free medical services is a social aid program, administered by the social aid branch of the provincial department of Social Welfare, through which old age and

blind pensioners and the recipients of mothers' allowances are given assistance in addition to their regular pensions and allowances. This is in keeping with the government's policy of sharing 50 per cent of any additional aid municipalities may consider necessary in cases of need.

Costs Over a Million Dollars

By far the largest group to benefit under this free medical and social aid program is the old age and blind pensioners. The social aid and medical services divisions, in providing security and health to this group, are together spending during this fiscal year more than \$1,000,000. The medical services division will spend close to \$400,000 for hospitalization tax on behalf of almost 18,000 old age and blind pensioners and their dependents, in addition to an expenditure of approximately \$400,000 for the provision of special nursing, dental, optical, medical care and drugs for the province's pensioners.

The largest single expenditure of the medical services division is for medical care.

During the first seven months of this fiscal year an estimated 24,000 medical treatments received by the pension group cost the division \$88,000. Nearly \$65,000 has been spent on approximately 15,000 drug prescriptions, \$43,000 on 17,000 dental treatments, and 12,000 optical prescriptions.

The policy behind the extension of these services to persons who otherwise could not afford them is upheld by the steady increases in the spending of the division of from \$21.00 per pensioner in 1945 to \$30.00 per pensioner in 1947.

Care is given them by a physician, dentist or optician of their own choice, and paid for them on a fee-for-service basis. Each pensioner and recipient of mothers' allowance is issued with a "blue card" which entitles him or her, with all dependents, to these services. If a pensioner requires medical care and treatment, a drug prescription or a new pair of glasses, presentation of his "blue card" to the doctor, druggist or optician of his own choice entitles him to the service without charge.

Much of the success that the medical services division has achieved during the last two years is due in no small part to the co-operation of those who have offered the support of their professional skills. Doctors, dentists, opticians, physio-therapists, druggists—all those engaged in the support of health in the community—have acted as an efficient professional medium through which the government could implement with confidence its overall health program.

A deep appreciation of this broad program is shown in the hundreds of letters received by the government commending the medical services and hospitalization available to pensioners and their dependents.

Through the province's health plan, indigents have been given a new sense of security. Many have been saved unbearable expense through it; many have had the opportunity of enjoying good health because of it.



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THE PEOPLE SPEAK

Letters to the editor may be published under a pseudonym, but in each case the name and address of the writer must be forwarded to the editor as evidence of good faith. The People's Weekly takes no responsibility for opinions expressed by correspondents and will not publish any letters exceeding 250 words in length.

BRITISHER SENDS GREETINGS

Editor, People's Weekly.
Sir: I get the People's Weekly regularly from a old flying crowd in Edmonton and would like to express my appreciation of the great stuff you are turning out. In fact you remind me of the Daily Herald in its infancy and the way it had of plugging the truth till we kicked out the men who preferred to keep 2,000,000 men on the dole rather than pay them wages from their profits.

This Labor government of ours is having a tough time and world conditions aren't helping, but you can bet your shirt that Labor is here to stay if I and millions of other young Englishmen who were reared on relief have anything to say about it.

I am very interested in conditions existing in Canada and use your paper to back my arguments with my workmates (bricklayers), who see Canada as a pre-war Britain full of good foods. They forget that pre-war many Canadians were unable to afford more than the bare necessities and the People's Weekly helps me to expose those men who would keep food and goods scarce for profits sake.

Things over here are not as good as we English like, but the fault is not the Labor government's. Our women have a tough job to do, also. Heavy workers are not receiving the proper food for heavy work, but the government is unable to do more with the food-stuffs available.

I hope to see a fellow-Socialist government in Canada soon, then we can really go places as a British Socialist Commonwealth of Nations. So come on, Canada, get cracking and good luck in your endeavors to spread the truth.

TOM W. WOOD.
68 Devonport Road, Shepherds Bush, London W12, England.
P.S.—Parts of these People's Weekly's are read by more than a dozen English bricklayers. If any more truths of Canada can be furnished by your readers they would help.

PUTTING THEIR RIGHT

Editor, People's Weekly.
Sir: Every time Lowe, Gerhart, Manning and Co. open their mouths and yap about the "deficiency between prices and total purchasing power," about the "income of all the people never being sufficient to buy the products of the nation," someone should be handy to stick their foot in it.

They have been getting away with this great hoax for too long. And yet, Mr. Editor, I am sorry to find that you have stated in your editorial headed "They Like the System" (issue of October 18th) that "The money tickets paid out to the producer as 'cost of production' never equal the price value of the product."

Please, Mr. Editor, look up Cole, Strachey, Keynes, any economist of note. They all agree on this one thing, namely, that there is no deficiency between prices and the quantity of money that goes into circulation to meet those prices; that every dollar, entering into costs of production and as such, are passed down to the consumer as price, is or becomes a payment to someone as wages, rent, interest or profit, and this may be re-spent to purchase the wealth produced.

The Brookings Institute puts it this way: "Inadequacy of consumptive demand is not attributable to the alleged fact that market prices of commodities are so low as to have discouraged production. The truth is that there is an identity between the market price of a commodity and the sums received by those who have engaged in its production. If \$100 is paid for a commodity \$100 is received by the seller and any difference

accruing to him, over and above the disbursements to others for materials, interest, wages, etc., is profit. Since profits are also available for expenditure, they must be included in the picture; and when included, selling prices and the income of producers must be equal."

J. H. DOWLER.

Edmonton.

FANTASTIC S.C. STATEMENTS

Editor, People's Weekly.
Sir: Under date of Sept. 17, 1947, the following circular was distributed to subscribers of "The Canadian Social Credit":

"As editor of your dynamic weekly, I am very interested at the deal you are getting from the present economic trends. How you are able to keep a home and family living decently with costs of living rising the way they are is almost unbelievable. Just this morning I am informed that flour is rising more than \$2.00 a sack. Bread has gone up, so has meat, butter, clothing, etc. Lumber is expected to rise 25%. This is appalling."

Here is another excerpt, a perfect jewel: "The money power has just unleashed one smashing blow after another—and within another year things will have come to a terrifying climax. This is what we Social Crediters have warned of."

Donations of \$100, \$50, \$10 or whatever the subscriber can afford are solicited to keep the "Dynamic" paper functioning, and to carry the fight against the big bad money powers.

This will be laughable to C.C.F.'ers. Since when has Social Credit started to fight their good friends "Imperial Oil," "Calgary Heat, Light and Power," or any of the other vested interests?

Social Credit is committed to "Free Private Enterprise" and the profit system, which means nothing more or less than all the traffic will bear. Social Credit, along with the Progressive Conservatives and Liberals, asked for abolition of controls. The Liberals carried it through in the face of a Gallup poll which showed almost a two-third majority against the lifting of controls.

Even the intelligence of the thirteen-year-olds we are supposed to be by Social Credit standards, could have foreseen the rise in prices, after the removal of controls.

How long will the electors of Alberta permit themselves to be fooled by the silly vapourings of the present Alberta Government and the fantastic statements of "The Canadian Social Crediters"?

R. M. THORNTON.
Sedalia, Alta.

SOCIAL CREDIT TACTICS

Editor, People's Weekly.
Sir: Re "Personal Stuff," Nov. 8, in its forecast of Social Credit tactics for coming campaign, we have grounds for believing this forecast correct.

We did not expect political propaganda at a Teachers' Convention, but we got it when Hon. Ansley, Minister of Education, was guest speaker at the one in Grande Prairie.

First came an obvious little built-up of such banalities, as "Man is not an animal alone; he has a spiritual side." The implication here being that certain elements in our midst denied these fundamentals. Then he developed his theme by dividing the world's philosophies and thought into just two sharply conflicting classes. On the one hand the God-fearing, democratic, those who supported freedom, on the other totalitarianism, godlessness, slavery. He euphemistically denied that there could be any compromise, all that is not in line with his brand of godliness, freedom and democracy is pernicious. There is no third way of

life. As simple as that he dispossessed of the great democratic socialist movement of Europe, Asia, New Zealand, Australia and Canada. He implied that these are only veiled totalitarianism.

Later he made some very illuminating statements. Said he envies Dr. Swift the permanence of his position. Ministers come and go but deputies remain, and with a tremor of the voice he said his tenure was very uncertain. We wondered, did the party see the handwriting on the wall, and the minister so indiscreet as to let the cat escape, or was he just floundering in his speech?

And there it is, Mr. Editor, the pattern as you outlined it.
BESSIE CALDWELL.
Valleyview.

WOULD ABOLISH PRIVY COUNCIL APPEALS

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: In these days of pre-court voluntary statements as a means in securing convictions, something more than a bill of rights is needed as a safeguard against police infringements of civil rights. Not only should provincial legislatures and city councils outlaw police Gestapo methods, but the court of appeal should be moved from London to Ottawa. If this move were made, it would cost Canadians less money for appeals and would also act as a final barrier against police third-degree methods in the securing of convictions which happen to slide by the lower courts.

On the subject of abolishing appeals to the privy council, P. E. Scott, professor of law, at McGill University, discusses in a recent edition of the Canadian Bar Review the privy council's decision that Canada has the right to limit appeals in civil cases to her own supreme court and thus abolish appeals to the privy council. He says: "Nowhere is Canadian hesitancy, timidity and irresponsibility more clearly shown than in this matter of the privy council appeal." Canada, he thinks, is dragging the issue along, "neither believing in the appeal nor doing anything about it."

"Certainly the great majority of Canadians would like to see our own supreme court made the court of last resort," the Toronto Star says. "Its members are just as capable of interpreting Canadian law as a court across the Atlantic could be, and are more familiar with the background of Canadian cases. The plea that privy council appeals are appeals to the foot of the throne is meaningless. The throne merely registers the decisions of a committee of the Old Country's privy council."

H. THORNE.

Winnipeg.



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H. ZELLA SPENCER

A S Mr. Cook said recently, this is the season of conventions. This body and that one has been or is going to meet in convention and give a report of its year's work. And it is always interesting to note that what seems of such vital importance in one convention is a subject which may not be mentioned in another. Just as the importance of conventions varies in the opinion of different people. You may ask, out of the blue, of someone if they are going to the convention and they respond at once. To them there is only one convention in mind. If the same question were put to another person, the response might well be, "which one?"

As I say, it is interesting to look over the reports of the different activities and the nature of the resolutions brought forward. I have just been looking at the Report of the Association of Municipal Districts. Of course in this province, the administration today is to a great extent in the enlarged districts with a minor percentage in the small units of the earlier days.

The report of the fate of the resolutions of last year was given. The ones which were federal issues had been referred to the leader of the government and to leaders of the three other groups in the House. It is hardly necessary to say that the reply of the Government was a bit more guarded as to promise and sympathetic hearing than were those of the others!

One thing the provincial government had done for which they were grateful and which was long overdue, was to repeal the Social Service Tax Act. As this was an Act which discriminated against the rural portion of the country,

an organization of this nature would indeed be appreciative.

Naturally reference was made to roads. This is a perennial at Municipal conferences. This time they had reminded the federal government that as good roads were necessary for the development of tourist trade which was a great federal asset, they felt the federal government should extend to municipal governments the same consideration it did to provincial ones, that is to abolish sales tax and tariff charges on road machinery and supplies.

There were various other references; to their prohibiting block sale of land to Huttenrutes, to their endeavor to have only one time in the summer, daylight saving or sun, but preferably the latter I gather. They referred at length to the Alberta Educational Council and its work and commented that the \$10 asked for each municipality was indeed a worth-while investment.

They also referred to the appointment of Mr. Judge, deputy-minister of municipal affairs, as a tax-enquiry commission and protested the appointment of a one-man commission on such an important matter.

And it was evident, too, that this was another body which had learned the value of co-operation, doing much of its machinery-buying in that way.

Such would be a sketchy outline of the report of some of the things this one organization had done through the year.

A small girl was entertaining her mother's visitor. "How's your little girl?" she asked.

"I'm sorry to say, my dear, that I haven't a little girl."

"How's your little boy?"

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Brewery, Flour, Cereal & Soft Drink Workers of America No. 314—Meets 3rd Wednesday in Labor Hall, President, D. O. Roberts, 9511 53rd Avenue, Soft Drink Branch Secretary, 2937 30th Avenue, phone 3245, Secy-Treasurer, J. Flower, 10832 75th Street, phone 11237, District delegate, J. Lindsay, 10744 95th Street, phone 12941.

Carpenters & Joiners of America Local 1325, Edmonton, Alta., United Brotherhood of—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in the Labor Temple, President, J. A. Logan, 9151 Jasper Avenue; Fin. Sec'y, L. D. Pollard, 9225 101A Ave.

Street: Treasurer, J. A. S. Smith, 11832 85A Street; Business Agent, J. P. Craig, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers of America No. 120, United—Meets second Wednesday in each month in Labour Hall, President, Percy Williamson, 8445 106A Ave. Recording Secretary, Mrs. A. Smith, c/o G.W.G. Co.

Fire Fighters, No. 209, International Association of—Meets in No. 2 Fire Hall, President, Tom Steele, 8445 106A St. Edmonton; Secretary-Treasurer, W. Young, 12114 Jasper Ave., Edmonton.

PEOPLE'S WEEKLY

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December 13, 1947

THIS IS A "MUST"

IN 1935 the propaganda of William Aberhart and his Social Credit movement was largely built around the story of the "Fifty Big Shots". This term, "Fifty Big Shots", was coined by the writer of "Who Owns Canada", which was first published in 1934, under the auspices of the C.C.F.

"Who Owns Canada" has been issued again, this time copyrighted by the C.C.F. We often speak of "This Canada of Ours". It's a nice phrase, and every Canadian should know who really does own "This Canada of ours". "Who Owns Canada" has all the answers.

Who are the "Fifty Big Shots"? This striking book gives their names and the companies they control. You will be surprised how few of the names of the "Fifty Big Shots" you will recognize. Most of the men in the list do not seek or get much publicity. That isn't the way they operate. Some of their names are little known. But in "Who Owns Canada" you will find them all, with the number of directorates they hold in Canadian corporations and the total assets of those corporations.

For example, there is Ross H. McMaster (ever hear of him?). He holds twenty-two directorates in corporations whose gross assets are \$5,343,265,000. Incidentally, the smallest of the 50 Big Shots holds directorates in companies with assets of one and one-half billion dollars.

No Canadian who wants to be informed about economic affairs in his country can afford to be without "Who Owns Canada." It positively is a "must" for C.C.F. people. (The price is fifty cents and copies can be secured from the *People's Weekly*).

"JUST PRICE" DITCHED

EVERY farm organization in Canada has plumped for price controls to prevent further fantastic rises in the cost of living and to control profiteering. Every Labor organization in Canada has asked for the re-imposition of price controls. So have scores of consumers' organizations and even such bodies as the United Church of Canada.

But when it was suggested in a resolution proposed at the Social Credit convention in Calgary that the government should investigate price spreads "and invoke such powers as they have to stop profiteering", Premier Manning was quick to oppose the move.

If the resolution meant the institution of price controls, the Premier said, "Social Credit is strongly opposed to any form of price controls".

And then they whine because people say they have deserted Social Credit! Wasn't one of the cardinal features of the Aberhart doctrine the imposition of "just prices"?

Of course it was. And there is a growing dissatisfaction even within the Social Credit movement itself over the desertion of this and many other planks in the Social Credit program. But abuse of a particularly vitriolic nature is the only answer the government has for those who call public attention to its betrayal of the people who supported it. "A few professed Social Crediters have shown themselves ready to help the opposition pass on this filthy lying propaganda. They are telling you something deliberately and maliciously false", says Mr. Manning.

The "few professed Social Crediters" are not passing on the "filthy lying propaganda" of anyone. They are only giving expression to what they see with their own eyes. And they'd have to be blind as bats not to see it.

PROTECTING RESOURCES

THE attitude which is being taken by some Alberta newspapers in respect to the decision of the Saskatchewan government to get some revenue from that province's clay deposits which a benevolent Liberal government was giving away to an Alberta company, is a bit ridiculous.

A Saskatchewan man, G. Urwin of Saskatoon, writing to the *Hanna Herald* gives a good answer, when he writes: "As a citizen of Saskatchewan, using both coal and oil from Alberta, I am aware of the Alberta government getting a royalty on every ton of coal and every barrel of oil produced . . . and I have no quarrel with Alberta on that score. They are Alberta's resources and Alberta should benefit from their depletion . . . would it not be more charitable to credit the Saskatchewan government with a similar motive rather than suggest that Saskatchewan is trying to harm Alberta industries?"

The Saskatchewan government does not intend to allow the province's resources to be exploited without a fair return coming to the people of Saskatchewan. No industry, whether it be in Saskatchewan, Alberta or Timbuctoo is to be exempt from that rule.

THE THIRD COLUMN

TWO WEEKS OF TRUTH

"True Democracy"

"Just imagine what would happen if the press, the radio and the book industry were to tell the truth for two weeks — the truth about poverty and the causes of poverty, the truth about wars and the corruption of the business world. Suppose that for two weeks you were given the truth about profiteering and exploitation, graft and plunder. And suppose you were told how it would be possible to provide abundance for all by two or three days' work a week through the proper use of technology and inventions. If it were possible just for two weeks to tell the honest truth instead of the mass of trivia, of scandal, sensation, crime, instead of horoscopes and racing news and stock reports — what a difference it would make! These would indeed be the two weeks that shook the world!"



THE MAJOR AND THE LOWER CLAWSES

Major Douglas in *The Social Creditor* (England), Nov. 8:

"The lower class of unskilled labor in Great Britain has never been so well off in modern history, and it would ensure the return of 'Labor' if there was an election in the near future. It is doing little or no work, and being paid fantastic wages most of which are spent in the Black Market, and the Black Marketeers are equally delighted with the state of affairs. These sections of the country are entirely contemptuous of national or any other interest save their own — even that of their wives and children, whom they intimidate."



WHO RULES NOW?

Clareham Local Press, December 4:

"We dimly recall that when the late William Aberhart was stamping the Province in the interests of Social Credit he asserted that the real government of Alberta was not the cabinet but certain oil interests. That, he declared, would be changed when the Social Credit Party was elected to power. Now we are faced with the situation of the provincial government making a directive about conservation of the Leduc field and then overnight making a right about face and cancelling the directive. What the inner workings are we don't know. What we would like to know is who rules now?"



WHAT CHANCE, INDEED!

"Who Owns Canada?" P. 16:

"What chance can there possibly be for 'free enterprise' and the 'little man' within the framework of an economic system in which concentration of control has reached the stage where 95% of the banking and investment assets of the country are controlled by the 103 directors of the ten chartered banks?"



A HOME TRUTH

Mac Kenzie News, British Minister of Health:

"A Government of businessmen, at the end of the 1914 war built 1,600 houses in two years. The present 'Labor' Government in the same period of time has built 250,000."

FOOTPRINTS

The Time Is Now

By J. P. Griffin

"Blessed are you when men shall approach you, and persecute you, and say all manner of evil against you falsely for my sake."

RE not the last four of the most important words in the above quotation? The lies that are told about those who carry out the purposes of God show them to be worthy of blessing because by such activities they interfere with the social evils of privilege and power exercised by stupid men.

It was a common practice among the Romans to expose baby girls and sickly boys. This means that they were left to die upon the silent hillsides or by the restless sea if their fathers felt that they were not worth raising. In much the same way, and for similar cold-blooded reasons, babies considered to be beneath the notice of Canadian industry are also left to die by way of malnutrition and other "diseases of the poor."

The early Christians, the men that turned the world upside down as they organized a communal society that threatened the private privileges of the pious parasites within the Jewish church, tried to save all their babies. Because they were persecuted they had to meet in underground caves used as cemeteries. There they held their communion services. The patrician mothers of Rome, as they lavished love and affection on their own surviving children, were no doubt horrified to hear the smear propaganda circulated about the Christians. This was highlighted by the report that the Christians took their babies

with them into the catacombs, that they there killed them, and then drank their blood in solemn sacrifice to their heavenly God.

In 1930 the New York State Legislature repealed a law that had been passed some months before. The press loudly welcomed the "opportunity thus afforded us for making a step backwards from the downward course of state monopoly, state despotism, and state socialism into which recent legislative movements have been hurrying us." And what was this despot law from which the people of New York were saved? A law providing for free schools!

About the same time in Norway a group of men were fighting for the public ownership of power lines. They were denounced as Reds, communists, traitors, socialists, atheists and public enemies. Now Norway has publicly-owned rural electrification, and thousands are benefited by its labor-saving power.

"A spectre is haunting Europe, the spectre of Communism," wrote Marx and Engels a century ago. The spectre of social justice has always haunted the beneficiaries of social injustice. Those of us who are giving of our time and energy in opposing the wishes of the organized thieves that dominate society, may expect to be smeared with every evilly suggestive word that humanity can devise. So it has always been. By use of evil words fools have attacked the good that might have even blessed them together with all mankind. Let us see to it that these slanders are directed against us "falsely" and "for my sake."

Looking After Our Own Business

By J. E. COOK,
President, Alberta C.C.F.

THERE are men and women in this province who spend a good deal of their time in matters that are not altogether private. In Alberta, and it is true in all provinces, there is a multiplicity of organizations that are founded for the purpose of education, discussion, or political and community action of one kind or another.

There has thus been provided a marvelous sounding-board for the ideas and plans of a democratic people. It is sometimes open to speculation whether or not it may act too much as a safety valve, allowing much in the way of human steam to evaporate without proper harnessing.

There is no more democratic procedure in the world. But too often the deliberations are brushed aside by final authorities. Of necessity because many of the gatherings are sectional in their representation, there must be some adjustment by final authority. But too often it is brushed aside because it interferes, not with other occupational groups, but with special privilege in some form.

Many Take Part

There will have been a steady flow of delegates into the cities of Alberta from November to March. Out of the cities there will have been held a series of meetings of electors of school divisions, and nomination and annual meetings for rural municipalities, so that every citizen of this province will have had an opportunity to take part in the general deliberations respecting social services and welfare, leading up to government in communities, school districts, municipalities

and finally the provincial legislature.

It is a marvelously democratic pattern that should bring positive results. It seems hard to believe that with such possibilities of expression of majority opinion, with such advice available, there could fail to be satisfactory, democratic results. But there is a general feeling of frustration on the part of electors, municipal, school, and provincial. As a matter of fact it is the same elector in his three governments, plus a fourth, and even more powerful one further away at Ottawa.

Don't Accept Advice
The answer it seems must be that governments do not accept the advice of electors in their convention form. Governments apparently take advice more readily, and act on such advice, from smaller, more powerful economic groups. Business seems to be the government of this country and not the mass of workers who have met, and do continue to meet in conventions.

Must Be Changed
There are two obvious ways of changing this business domination. Neither of them is staying home to look after our own business. On the contrary it means to quite a degree leaving home more to look after our own business. The two obvious ways are to make the great bulk of business co-operative and what is completely necessary, having the kind of people in the kind of government that makes that possible.

Alberta people spend nearly a quarter of a million dollars every year on democracy. It is coming close again to the time when Alberta people will have the opportunity to make that expenditure worth while. Let us formulate our own program and elect our own representatives to make the program a fact. Anything less is expensive waste.

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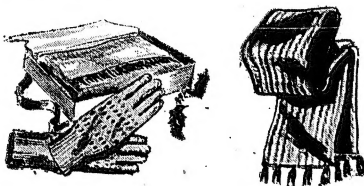
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Who Owns Canada? Making Sales Records

"Who Owns Canada?" first publication of the newly established Woodsworth House Publishers, has proven to be an immediate success. Within three weeks, the original run of nearly 3,000 had gone. Repeat orders are pouring in from all parts of the country.

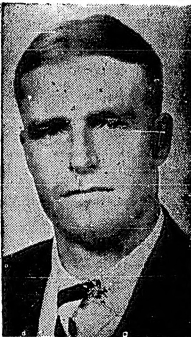
Every evidence points to an enthusiastic reception from the Canadian public at large as from C.C.F.'ers. At the moment, steps are being taken to build a volun-

teer organization for placing "Who Owns Canada?" in bookstores all across the country. The experience in Ottawa points to a "best seller" record for the new booklet.

Within 10 days of original orders, all book stores and newsstands in Ottawa were sold out.

"Who Owns Canada?" which sells for 50 cents (plus 5 cents postage) is available at the People's Weekly Book Shop, 10010 102nd Street, Edmonton.

HIS WORK APPRECIATED



HENRY G. YOUNG

of Millet, first vice-president of the A.F.U. last year, refused re-nomination at this year's convention. Mr. Young who has been a very active member of the Board or Executive almost continuously for the past four or five years, assured the convention that he had no disagreement with the members of the Executive, nor with the membership of the organization at large. On the contrary, he said, his relationships had been uniformly happy and satisfactory.

"This year," said Mr. Young, "is likely to be an important year in another field, that of political activity, in which I feel that I can perhaps serve you and this organization as well or better than in the capacity in which I now serve. I feel that I wish to be free of office to do so."

Delegates to the convention recognized that such a decision by Mr. Young was not lightly taken and showed their appreciation of his services, both past and future, by very generous applause.

S. Dineen to Speak On British Labor Tues., December 16

"Two Years of British Labor Administration" will be his subject when S. Dineen addresses the Edmonton C.C.F. on Tuesday, December 16, in the I.O.O.F. Hall. Reports on the recent C.C.F. provincial convention will also be given by some of the Edmonton delegates.

The business session will commence at 8:15 p.m. with Mr. Dineen speaking at 9 o'clock.

CANADA. PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

Notice is hereby given of the following application to the Provincial Secretary under the provisions of The Change of Name Act:

APPLICATION FOR A CHANGE OF NAME.

I, STEVEN BOROWSKI, of the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, hereby make application under the provisions of The Change of Name Act for a change of name as follows:

From my present name Steven Borowski to Steven Brower.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand this 4th day of December, A.D. 1947, at Edmonton in the Province of Alberta.

"Steven Borowski."
Signed by the above-named applicant in the presence of
"J. H. Ogilvie."

C.C.F. NEWS NOMINATION CONVENTIONS

Didbury Constituency—Acme Hall, Wednesday, Dec. 17th, 2 p.m. Speaker: A. J. E. Liesemer, M.L.A.

Stony Plain Constituency—Duffield Hall, Saturday, Dec. 20th, 1 p.m. Speaker: Elmer E. Roper, M.L.A.

Okotoks-High River Constituency—Town Hall, High River, Wednesday, Jan. 7th, 10:30 a.m. Speaker: A. J. E. Liesemer, M.L.A.

Plans towards early nominating conventions are proceeding in the following constituencies:
Red Deer, Olds, Lethbridge, Edson, Little Bow, Bow Valley, Empress, Sedgewick, Vegreville, Willingdon, Redwater, Calgary and Edmonton.

ANNUAL CONVENTIONS

Redwater Constituency—Waskatonau, Friday, Dec. 19th, 2 p.m. Speaker: J. E. Cook.

Red Deer Constituency—Buffalo Hotel, Red Deer, Tuesday, Jan. 13th, 2 p.m.

PAY TRIBUTE TO GEORGE CRANSTON

Every good cause in his community, in the province or in Canada which he had an opportunity to support, has lost a valuable friend in the death of George Cranston of Morrin, Alberta, a week ago.

Mr. Cranston was one of the early homesteaders of the Morrin district. He was active in the U.F.A., in his church and the C.C.F. He never failed to respond to any call for help for any worthy cause.

A Fine Tribute
A friend and neighbor of Mr. Cranston's, Arne Notland, pays a fine tribute to him through the poem by Berton Braley, "The Living Epitaph":
When I pass out and my time is spent
I hope for no lofty monument,
No splendid procession marching
Along the long last road I go.
No pomp or glory I care for then,
When I depart from the world of men.

But I'd like to think when my race is through
That there will be in the world a few who'll say,
"Well, there is a good man gone,
I'm sorry to see him passing on,
For he was a sort that's fair and square,
The kind of a fellow it's hard to spare."

If my life shall earn such words as those
I shall smile in peace as my eyelids close;
I shall rest in peace and be content
With the words of a friend for my monument.
"Well, that is how George Cranston looks from where I stand," says Mr. Notland.

Remember—You saw it in the "People's Weekly" patronize our advertisers.

A.F.U. Officers Elected at Annual Convention



Carl J. Stimpfle was re-elected president of the Alberta Farmers' Union by acclamation for his third term at the annual convention held in Edmonton. Standing, from left to right are: A. Milap, Lamont; President Carl J. Stimpfle, Egremont; Ray Garneau, Wainwright. Seated are: R. J. Boutillier, Secretary; Mrs. M. P. Pharis, Magrath; R. N. Russell, Athabasca, Vice-President.

Working Together Co-operatively

Radio Talk by Elmer E. Roper, M.L.A.

THE man at the other end of the telephone was a farm implement dealer in a town northwest of Edmonton. "I've called to tell you a story," he said.

And it was a good story.

The implement firm for which he is an agent was having a convention of its western Canadian dealers. As men do when they get together on such occasions, there was some good-natured kidding going on about this and that. So somebody started to commiserate with the Canadian manager of the company who lives in Saskatchewan. He had been known as a Liberal, and the fellows from the other provinces thought they'd get a rise out of him by asking him how he managed to get along with a C.C.F. government.

"He got pretty hot," said my friend on the other end of the telephone. "Oh," I asked, "what did he had to get hot about?"

\$5.00 Each

My friend laughed. "You should have heard the lecture he gave us." "Let me tell you fellows something," he said. "I've had three major operations in my family this year. And I had to be in the hospital myself. If any of you have ever had that kind of an experience you know what it costs for hospital bills. Do you know what it cost me? Five dollars for each of us." And then he added, "that's the kind of thing you just can't laugh off, fellows."

And if our government in Saskatchewan had done nothing more than that for the people of the province, that alone would make me feel pretty kindly toward it."

So that's the story my friend the implement dealer told me over the telephone.

Becomes a Booster

There is nothing unusual about such an experience. One day not long ago the Regina newspapers had a picture of a chap standing on the steps of a building in the early morning waiting for the doors to open. He told the reporters his story. He was a school teacher named Elwood Spicer. "I was opposed to the hospitalization scheme," he said, "and was pretty sore about having to pay my five dollars last year. And then, tough luck hit us and before the year was out I had hospital bills of almost \$1,000. But I didn't have to pay them. I just paid our five dollar fee. And I can pay it for the rest of my life and still be away ahead of the game. So that's the reason," he said, "why I want to be the first person in the province to pay my 1948 hospital fee."

Well, that's how people all over Saskatchewan feel about their hospital plan. There is a great sense of security in knowing that no matter how often or how long any member of the family may have to be in the hospital, it's all paid for with that five dollars a year.

Act Collectively

How is it done? Simply by all the people of the province co-operating together to do something for themselves collectively that they couldn't do individually. And that is the objective of the C.C.F. — to provide the means through which all the people of a province, or of Canada, may co-operate together to do for themselves collectively what they couldn't do individually. It is an extension of the principle which we long have applied to our public school system. How many of us could afford individually to provide teachers for our children? Very few. But by working together co-operatively to do the job we have the public school system.

A C.C.F. government extends that principle to the field of health insurance and other social services. You see, the letters C.C.F. stand for Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, a federation of Canadians who believe in the establishment in Canada of a co-operative commonwealth in which the principle regulating production, distribution and exchange will be the supplying of human needs and not the making of profits. We ask you to join in that great task.

May Have Women On Jury Duty In Sask.

REGINA. — Women may become eligible for jury duty in Saskatchewan courts after the next session of the legislature, Attorney-General J. W. Corman said recently.

Mr. Corman said he would recommend an amendment to the Jury Act at the next session to provide for women jurors.

No decision has yet been reached on whether the proposed amendment to the provincial jury act would make jury service for women mandatory or optional, Mr. Corman said. In the other western provinces such service is optional for women.

U.S. Co-op Officer Hits Out In Book

NEW YORK (CNS).—"Confessions of a Congressman," a book by Jerry Voorhis, executive secretary of the Co-operative League of U.S.A., has just reached the bookstores.

"Jerry Voorhis lifts the lid off the Capitol dome to reveal the intriguing and amusing ins and outs of Washington, the federal government and his own ten active years in Congress," says the book's blurb. "A leading liberal and one of the nation's most ethical and socially conscious legislators, he has written an engagingly personal book which answers with candor many popular questions."

FOODS ARE UP 114 PER CENT OVER 1939 IN U.S.

WASHINGTON.—News on the cost of living front is still black for United States workers. The Department of Labor last month revealed that both food prices and the overall living cost index shot up during September by the largest amount in months.

Foods, which make up the bulk of the index, jumped 3.6 per cent during the month to a new record level of 114 per cent above August, 1939, the month before the war broke out in Europe.

Smaller advances in house-furnishings, fuel, apparel and rents held the total climb of the index to a shade over 2 per cent, but that was still at a rate of more than 24 per cent a year, the Department pointed out.

The index, which covers major items in the budget of moderate-income families in large cities, now stands at 23 per cent over June, 1945, and 66 per cent over August, 1939, the report showed. Ever since O.P.A. lapsed, price advances have outstripped wage increases, the Department added.

U.G.G. REPORTS A SUCCESSFUL YEAR

Three hundred delegates representing the 40,000 shareholders of United Grain Growers Limited, assembled recently at Winnipeg, to elect President R. S. Law report on operations of the Company for the past fiscal year, which ended July 31st, 1947. The Financial Statement showed that earnings for the past year amounted to \$363,743.69, to which there was added profit arising from disposal of properties amounting to \$74,842.84, making a total of \$938,586.53. Net profit for the year after provision for patronage dividend, taxes, depreciation and other charges, had been \$179,641.13.

One of the highlights of the year, as recorded by President Law, in presenting the Annual Report, on behalf of the Directors, had been the payment in each of \$2,475,000 patronage dividends, as a result of settlement of the long standing dispute over the taxation of co-operatives and the tax status of patronage dividends.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND CLAIMANTS
IN THE MATTER OF THE Estate of PAUL MAURICE SAKS, late of the Town of Jasper, in the Province of Alberta, Businessman, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims upon the estate of the above-named Paul Maurice Saks, who died on the 27th day of September, A.D. 1947, are required to file with the undersigned solicitors by the 20th day of January, A.D. 1948, a full statement duly verified of their claims and of any securities held by them, and that after that date the Executor will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed or which have been brought to their knowledge.

DATED this 8th day of December, A.D. 1947.

MARKS & HADDAD,
270 Tegler Building,
Edmonton, Alberta,
Solicitors for the
Executor.

A British jockey was riding in a steeplechase in Italy. His horse failed to clear a water jump. The jockey fell off—the horse fell on top of him.

"Get off!" panted the jockey. The horse ignored him. "Didn't you hear me tell you to get off?" the jockey persisted. The horse neighed and said, "No spika da English."

"Patronize Our Advertisers"

F A V O R PLEBISCITE ON AMALGAMATION

AT A.F.U. CONVENTION

By Correspondent

Amalgamation between the two major farm organizations of this province has been a live issue at farm conventions since 1937. The A.F.U. delegates last week decided to transfer the matter from committees to the membership of the A.F.U. and U.F.A. In this connection a resolution was passed requesting a plebiscite of the membership of both organizations calling for an open convention of bona fide farm members of both the A.F.U. and the U.F.A. to meet in open convention, delegates on a basis of one to 20, each local to have at least one.

The resolution calls for a 60% majority of those voting. At such open convention officers would be elected and a constitution prepared and voted upon. The resolution is to be presented to the U.F.A. convention for a reaction of the delegates to that convention and if approved will form the basis for a new approach to the problem of amalgamation.

Want Winnipeg Exchange Closed

Who wanted the grain exchange to have marketing control of coarse grains? Not the delegates to the A.F.U. convention last week.

With complete unanimity the delegates passed a resolution calling for the setting up of a Grain Board to handle all grains, and closing the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

A further resolution condemning the action of the government on the mandating of price controls and on the, was passed. Support was given as well to the position taken by the A.F.A. in respect to emergency measures to meet in some part the condition of chaos that has resulted from the removal of price controls, particularly in respect to livestock.

Want Rural Electrification

The farmers of this province, at least those represented by the 500 delegates at the A.F.U. convention, still want rural electrification. Because private enterprise never has anywhere, and seemingly never will provide, the service in any wide field, the resolution calls for development under public ownership. Some time some government in Alberta will take note.

Reports of directors to the convention covered a wide range of activity and reflected a high concept of duty and ideal. In her report on farm organization, Mrs. Mary Pharis said: "It seems that only in the world of science and medicine are the discoveries of the past applied to the present. In the world of politics and economics, the old ways are persistently followed, lest some one in high position lose his place in the sun. Until our leaders learn to consider the happiness and needs of the great mass of mankind, before the selfish interests of a few, we will not find the Utopia for which many of us are striving."

The advertiser offers you Products of Quality—patronize him in person or by mail.

Just a Minute!

By A. J. E. LIESEMER, M.L.A.

Tolerance of another man's ideas is a keystone both in Christian philosophy and in democratic practice.

That is why tolerant democratic people find spiritual and intellectual satisfaction in the C.C.F.

And that is why the claim of Social Credit leaders that they have a sort of corner on Heaven and freedom looks like hypocrisy to those who have read the anti-Semite's major Douglas's Social Credit Board's opposition to the secret ballot and majority rule.

SUPPORT THE
T. B. CHRISTMAS SEAL
DRIVE

Buy Your T.B. Seals
To-day

Hudson's Bay Company

INCORPORATED 27 MAY 1870

A BIT OF Nonsense

During the last war a Harvard man got snarled up in the draft and found himself in the U.S. army. He read a notice on the company bulletin board and sniffed. "It is rather tough," he told another soldier, "to be compelled to take orders from an officer who knows no better than to end a sentence with a preposition."

The captain overheard him, and the next day the bulletin board carried the following notice: "There is in this company a certain amount of insubordination, up with which I shall not put."

Two would-be critics were discussing the merits and demerits of modern composers. "Stravinsky!" exclaimed the first one. "Stravinsky is no good. Why, the only decent music he ever wrote was Bolero!"

"But," returned the other, "Stravinsky didn't write Bolero. Ravel wrote it!"

"See," shouted the first critic triumphantly, "Stravinsky didn't even write that!"

SKIIS TO FIT EVERYBODY



Christmas Gifts for All

Ski Binding and Poles C.C.M. Hockey Equipment

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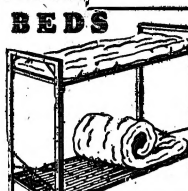
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DOUBLE DECKER

A bad made up to a standard—not down to a price. All steel—strong springs—just like new. Use them as they are or cut them in two for cots.

A REAL \$20.00 VALUE \$6.95

ARMY & NAVY Dept. Store 110

Increase in Profits, After Taxes, 50 Companies, 1946-47

Company	1946	1947	% Increase
General Cable Corp.	\$4,637,400	\$1,332,710	28.9%
Litton-Owens-Ford Glass	8,737,908	2,616,881	23.0%
Packer & Donlin Co.	18,514,974	5,970,833	23.0%
John Mfg. Co.	2,544,192	1,793,730	20.9%
Intervale Iron Corp.	3,451,180	1,177,356	20.9%
St. Regis Paper Co.	11,953,164	3,775,832	19.2%
Addressograph-Multigraph	4,112,805	1,363,518	18.1%
Engle-Plumber Co.	2,332,720	1,152,000	18.1%
Reynolds-Aluminum Co.	8,960,201	2,818,805	16.4%
Republic Steel Corp.	23,111,431	6,926,416	16.4%
Union Bag & Paper Corp.	8,767,435	2,662,599	16.4%
Corn Products Ref. Co.	12,075,382	3,572,333	15.1%
Flintkote Co. & Sds.	4,102,311	2,652,783	15.1%
United Merchants & Mfg.	21,122,288	5,979,707	15.1%
Revere Copper & Brass	7,497,730	2,351,094	15.1%
Staley Oil Co.	12,464,587	3,199,105	15.1%
Washington Pump & Machine	4,742,425	2,398,616	15.1%
Continental Can Co.	10,848,240	3,072,729	15.1%
Line Oil Co.	4,834,233	2,676,781	15.1%
Thames Steel Co.	1,431,938	718,647	15.1%
Thomson Brass Co.	26,024,225	12,515,353	15.1%
Acme Steel Co.	2,531,055	2,750,939	15.1%
Aluminum Blenders Co.	2,687,308	1,444,181	15.1%
Aluminum Co. of Canada	4,281,743	2,360,939	15.1%
Plumtree Oil Co.	3,805,101	1,991,360	15.1%
Hercules Powder Co.	10,027,448	5,821,438	15.1%
Seaboard Building Co.	4,236,237	2,099,641	15.1%
U. S. Steel Corp.	97,204,641	37,647,894	15.1%
Fluor-Bronze Co.	1,214,908	719,307	15.1%
Aluminum Ref. Co.	8,200,481	4,850,108	15.1%
Hampel Co.	1,842,438	1,066,195	15.1%
North Union Oil Corp.	26,874,876	23,891,778	15.1%
Aluminum Ref. Co.	8,200,481	4,850,108	15.1%
North American Rayon	2,683,398	1,663,872	15.1%
Levinstein & Sons	8,182,449	6,044,609	15.1%
Pennsylvania Salt Co.	2,424,530	1,770,648	15.1%
Owens-Illinois Glass Co.	16,020,124	11,317,433	15.1%
Aluminum Ref. Co.	10,145,298	12,488,054	15.1%
Berkley Cigar Co.	1,617,440	1,272,019	15.1%
Aluminum Ref. Co.	1,251,641	1,184,179	15.1%
Union Carbide & Carbon	36,861,182	40,331,872	15.1%
Detroit-Hillman Steel Co.	1,790,143	1,334,291	15.1%
Inter. Bus. Machines	10,618,822	12,113,988	15.1%
U. S. Oxygen Co.	11,484,300	8,719,659	15.1%
Aluminum Ref. Co.	2,541,249	2,462,042	15.1%
Steel-Cone	2,243,431	1,742,803	15.1%
Lehigh Portland Cement	3,246,723	2,549,328	15.1%
Wright-Patterson	10,018,408	4,813,108	15.1%

The tale of high prices in the United States is exposed by this chart from the CIO's November Economic Outlook. For 1947, corporate profits after taxes will be \$17.4 billion as compared with \$8.4 billion in the lush days of 1929. The new booklet "Who Owns Canada" reveals a similar situation exists in this Dominion.

Just Window-Dressing

By Donald C. MacDonald

"THE policy of the Government is to maintain not only price and commodity controls as may be required to protect consumers from a sudden and drastic rise in the cost of living. . . —Throne Speech, at the opening of Parliament, January, 1947.

Yes, believe it or not, that is the stated policy of the Liberal Government!

Now look at the facts. In the past three months for which we have official figures—August 1 to October 31—the cost of living index jumped from 136.6 to 149.6, or a total of 7 points.

What exactly does that mean? Compare, for example, the rise in the cost of living during the last two years of the war. At the end of 1943, the general index stood at 119.3. On October 1, 1945, it stood at 119.7—a rise of only .4 points in two full years.

Now by comparison, a three months period—one-quarter of a year only, shows a rise of 7 points! In other words, our cost of living has risen more than 17 times as much in three months of peace as it did in the last two years of war.

The situation is even worse for some of the important groups within the cost of living index. Take food as an illustration.

Big Food Jumps
The three months rise in food is 13 points, as compared with 4 points in two years of war. A jump 33 times as great!

Little wonder the public outcry has reached proportions seldom witnessed in Canada in recent years. But there is another part of the story that shouldn't be missed. Faced with this outcry, the Government has gone through the motions of doing something about the situation. It has reversed its policy, and reimposed controls on a half-dozen items of canned goods. Its hope is that an unwilling public will be lulled into a belief that the Government has acted and has things in hand. But the facts of the case reveal that the Canadian people have been duped again.

1% Recontrolled

Here are the facts. The half-dozen recontrolled items of canned goods represent only 3.29% of the food group in the total cost of living index. In turn, the food group represents 87% or roughly a third, of the total index; remaining items cover rent, clothing, fuel, etc.

In other words, the recontrolled items are 3.29% of 87% of the total index . . . or just a little over 1%.

It is therefore clear that the Government is merely playing around with recontrol. Obviously action which affects only 1% of the cost of living items isn't going to make any significant difference in the whole picture. But the Canadian people have no idea how completely Government action is mere window-dressing. And the "free enterprise" press isn't doing anything to enlighten them.

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Armitage-McBain Lumber

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Death and Taxes --- and Oil

By CLIFFORD E. LEE

A WOMAN dies in a city hotel room because there are no beds left in the hospitals. Orphan wards of the government live in squalor that shocks Child Welfare workers. Alberta educational standards hit rock bottom. Taxpayers groan as they dig deeper. Imperial brings in another producer in Leduc.

Harsh though it may be to say so, there is a relationship in these circumstances.

We lack hospitals and other adequate social services because during the last twenty-five years taxpayers have been unable to pay for them. Unless we change some of our ideas we will continue to go without them because the taxpayer has admittedly about reached his limit.

There is no way services can be extended without higher taxes except that the government should own some revenue-producing enterprise. If it is to deliberately engage in any industry with the object of producing revenue what better than that it should be in the exploitation of a great natural resource meant for all, not a few, of our people? And that it should be an industry providing huge returns for a comparably small investment? And that it should entail demonstrably small risks? And that its profits should now be going for the most part to giant, monopolistic corporations largely owned outside of Canada? And that the resource affected should be an irreplaceable one from which the people as a whole benefit now or never?

Irreplaceable
The oil industry in Alberta qualifies in each instance.

The resource is irreplaceable; oil pools do not reproduce themselves. United States poured out 7,500 million barrels during the war, the equivalent of 50 Turner Valleys. She has already used 60% of her known oil, has not enough left to fuel another major war. At the peacetime rate of consumption she has only about fifteen years supply left, and is obviously on the lookout for more.

The resource is spectacularly profitable. Turner Valley produced enough at well-head prices in Canada, including the finding of the Leduc field, and leave \$100 millions over. Presently-known Alberta fields will produce \$190 millions to \$650 millions more.

Risks, contrary to the propaganda, are very small. From 1935 to the present 94% of Turner Valley wells have been producers; Leduc has been about as safe. A general crop failure next year is an infinitely greater possibility than a series of dry holes for a soundly operated oil company.

The industry is now monopolistic and largely foreign-owned. The four biggest Canadian oil companies together have probably 90% of the assets of all the oil enterprises in Canada. Imperial Oil is a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey controlled by Rockefeller interests. McColl-Fontenac is controlled by the Texas company of the United States. In large measure the bigger companies control the oil from the well to the gas-tank; they own pipelines, tank cars and ships, refineries, both wholesale and retail distribution facilities.

The oil itself finances the drilling. The oil from Turner Valley provided the money to explore for Leduc and left plenty over. The oil flowing from the present field near Edmonton will pay for a new well every week. An examination of oil company balance sheets will confirm the fact that this is where the money is expected to come from. A comparatively small amount is provided by common share capital, large amounts by borrowing on bonds and debentures. For example, British-American Oil has in its outstanding capitalization on which it will pay \$800,000 per year for the next eight years. Where will it get the money? From the oil, obviously.

Through interlocking directorates the oil companies operating in Canada are very close to the banking institutions of Canada and the United States. Oil magnates and banking Big Shots are often the same people. The fact that they have such power and influence over the Social Credit cabinet ministers is a matter of interest and speculation.

A most glaring example of that insidious power happened last week.

Thursday: the government passed a conservation order.

Friday: an oil company executive announced the law would be defied.

(When excited farmers broke laws during the farm strike they went to jail. What happened the oil executive?)

Saturday: the government cancelled the new order.



"Give A Watch For Christmas"

Select a handsomely designed, accurate watch to keep punctual appointments. Toller's fine time-keepers appeal to men of discriminating taste. We also have smartly styled time-pieces for women. Stop in today! Our reputation for quality and integrity is your assurance to satisfaction.

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PERSONAL STUFF

(Continued from page 1)

project as an example of the great vision and enterprise of the British people. True, he did not dwell on the fact that the Tanganyika development, into which Britain is putting \$400,000,000, is a public enterprise, conceived and carried out by the Labor government. But neither did he fail to recognize the greatness of the vision which inspired the project.

My knowledge of British history is confessedly weak. But it seems to me that although Britain has often muddled along with ineffective class governments in ordinary times, she seems always to get the kind of governments that appear best suited to bring her through specific crises. Never was that more true than in the present case. No other government could have done what the Labor government has done to rally the mass of the people and keep them firm in the present trying situation. One of the most prominent leaders of the British Conservative party admitted that to our Mr. J. Coldwell. That he gloated over the fact that Labor probably would lose votes by doing the things that had to be done, is beside the point. He admitted freely that there probably would have been serious trouble in Britain under a Tory government at this time. The Labor government rallied and inspired to a deep patriotism the mass of the British people. But it has done more than that. It has had the vision and the drive and determination to do big things that had to be done: such as the nationalization of the mines and transportation—and the undertaking of gigantic projects like that in Tanganyika.

The Massey-Harris president described the Tanganyika development as one which defied the imagination. It will bring under cultivation millions of acres of virgin land the crops from which will go far toward meeting the world's urgent need for vegetable foods. Its significance in relation to the British economy is beyond computation. Mr. Duncan saw fleets of huge bulldozers tearing through the jungle forests, clearing the land for agricultural implements which followed. He hinted that the project was one of many that were being undertaken by the British government and that the main total of the results to be obtained from them might very well bring Great Britain back to a place of pre-eminence in the world. I went to the implement company's dinner expecting that if I got something out of it to write about, it would be something different from this. I repeat, it was most refreshing to hear one of Canada's foremost free enterprise industrialists admit, inferentially at least, that there could be great vision, unsurpassed initiative, irresistible determination and unexampled results from the public enterprise of a democratic socialist government!

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Stop Price Rise

(Continued from page 1)

derpaid civil servants and persons of fixed incomes were not benefitting from removal of price controls.

It was no time for "half-measures," he declared, and he advocated re-imposition without delay of price controls on all basic necessities of life—food, clothing, and fuel; renewal of subsidies on milk, butter, bread, food, grains, cotton and wools; closing of the grain exchange; re-establishment of the Price board to administer price controls; continuation of the excise profits tax after December, 1947; and the rationing, if necessary of any essential commodity in short supply.

The C.C.F. leader concluded his address by moving a want of confidence motion expressing regret that the government has failed to use its powers to control prices as provided by parliament.

The motion, moved in the form of a sub-amendment to the main motion for adoption of the Throne Speech, said that the government by its actions had caused an increase in the cost-of-living and had "dangerously" lowered the standards of living of the Canadian people.

Agriculture Being

(Continued from page 1)

that the government had lifted the price ceiling because they thought the time has come to drop government control and get back to "private effort." Then he proceeded ineffectually to upbraid the "free" handling of feed grain and butter by dealers who kept back stocks and sent prices sky-rocketing.

The proposed higher price of meat and dairy products is wrecking negotiations with the British food delegation which is in Ottawa to negotiate new food contracts. If the U.K. contracts go, "Canada will surrender stability," Mr. H. H. Hannam, President of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, warned the conference. Farmers still want stability above all else. On behalf of the Federation, Mr. Hannam urged that feed grains be handled by the government Wheat Board, that prices be adjusted on feed concentrates, that contracts for export be subsidized, and that the U.S. market for beef be slightly opened to relieve an emergency.

W. J. Parker, president of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, followed up by urging the government to consider human needs in directing the export of Canada's farm products.

E. H. Putnam, B.C. Minister of Agriculture, took the opposite view in warning against Canada, "playing into the hands of the British government," which opposed "the Canadian way of thinking."

The sharp issue seemed to be a choice on the part of the Canadian government between continuing assistance to Great Britain in the form of moderate prices and long-term contracts, or throwing produce on the open market with the object of getting American dollars for it.

Turn Down British Proposal

According to informed sources the United Kingdom-Canadian food talks here have almost broken down. Great Britain feels that she cannot pay the higher price which Canada's decontrol policy has brought about. British spokesmen tried to get the federal government to accept the remaining \$370 million of the U.K. loan in payment for food next year, but Canada has apparently turned down the proposal flatly, insisting that she must continue to receive full payment in U.S. dollars.

Sir Andrew Jones, head of the British food mission, addressed the Ottawa conference briefly, pointing out that Britain had always paid the price Canada asked for eggs, bacon, and cheese, up till now.

"If at the present time we take a course of action as unpalatable to us as to you it is only because of dire necessity," he said, seeming to forecast a breakdown in contract negotiations.

King Must Take

(Continued from page 1)

tensive propaganda for decontrol on the part of big corporations and the Official Opposition was the pressure which resulted in the tremendous rise in the cost of living which Canadians are suffering today.

"Mr. King tells us that the austerity measures taken are the result of conditions over which the government had no control. I say that Parliament had complete control and deliberately relinquished that control—and the relinquishing of the chaotic conditions we now face."

"C.C.F. Session"

If Mr. Coldwell's striking and impromptu performance this first afternoon is a sample, the present emergency session will be a "C.C.F. session," as many journalists have forecast. Seldom has a party's policy been so glaringly proved right as has the C.C.F. demand for price control, subsidies, and planning. The farmers' rising anger over the removal of price ceilings and subsidies which have led to the complete loss of a stable market, the workers' anxiety faced with the cost of living spiral which began when "decontrol" started, and the admission by the government itself that some "direction of industry" will be necessary to overcome our trade difficulties—all prove the logic of the C.C.F.'s position.

The Liberals must take the blame for the present chaos.

Illogical Position

The Tories are in an entirely illogical position. Apparently they will deplore the rising cost of living which is the plain result of "decontrol," and in the same breath deplore the new controls over industry which the govern-

ment in this emergency has assumed. "Totalitarian powers," said Mr. Bracken. It seems equally easy for the Tories to argue noisily on either side—the only difficulty arises when it is necessary to vote one way or the other. A special "Yes and No" vote might be introduced for their benefit.

When the smoke cleared it seemed that party leaders would have to meet over the week-end to decide the time allotment for major items of business during the hectic two weeks which lie ahead. The Throne Speech, the Geneva Trade Agreements, Abbott's "austerity" restrictions, and the extension of the Emergency Powers Act which authorizes, among other things, rent control, and which is due to expire on December 31st, have all to be dealt with before members adjourn for Christmas.

Restrict Films

(Continued from page 1)

democratically, the bottom is bound to fall out sooner or later," Mr. Coldwell said.

The C.C.F. 6-point emergency program, including price controls; subsidies on milk, butter, bread, feed grains, cotton and wool; closing the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and rationing, "if necessary," has been repeated widely in the press and was broadcast over 25 local stations across the country during the week before Parliament opened.

Mr. Coldwell also criticized the government for failing to place import restrictions on American films instead of on oranges and citrus fruits. Between 17 and 20 million dollars were spent annually on Hollywood films, Mr. Coldwell said, and no cut had been made in this expenditure. "The obvious policy is to limit all luxury items before cutting down on health-giving necessities such as citrus fruits and fresh vegetables."

Speaking of the new "austerity program," Mr. Coldwell said, "No one can deny that some such program is absolutely necessary, though it is quite possible that the Government's failure to act much earlier has made the remedy more difficult and distasteful than otherwise would have been the case."

Bad Trend

"The American loan, for instance, would not have been required if we had acted before the last \$300,000,000 deficit was incurred. Our total debt to the United States has been seriously increased, and a trend is in evidence which will not add to our financial independence."

Mr. Coldwell deplored the fact that, "at a time when the world needs more and more aid, we are actually reducing our assistance."

"As Mr. Abbott said in his broadcast two weeks ago, we are reducing our overseas exports because of the inability of our customers to pay for our goods."

"I protest against this as a short-sighted policy not in keeping with Canada's best interest or traditions."

Alberta Council

(Continued from page 1)

elementary and secondary education. At that time they were paying only 22¢.

Not Enough Government complied

with an increase but not to the extent of the Council's recommendation and the amount so voted did not materially alter the situation as expenses had increased to such an extent.

The reports given by the president and secretary outlined the work done and recommended a repetition of the Council's activities in preparation for the coming session.

One of the highlights of the Conference was a synopsis of previous briefs that had been presented to the Judge Commission on Taxation. This was ably done by Dr. A. G. McCalla. All those that were reviewed stressed the need of greater financing by the provincial government for Education and complained that the present system of raising money for a compulsory social service was too narrow.

Representatives of each of the provincial-wide organizations present reported on the efforts they had put forward in the cause of education.

The officers elected for the coming year were: President, Henry E. Spencer (President Alberta School Trustees' Association); Vice-president, Eric C. Ansley (Secretary-Treasurer, Alberta Teachers' Association); Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. F. C. Butterworth (Executive member of the A.S.T.A., and member of Edmonton School Board); Executive Members, Dr. A. G. McCalla (Vice-President, Alberta Home and School Association), and J. M. Wheatley (President Alberta Association of Municipal Districts).

MINE OWNERS URGE NATIONALIZATION

BY MAURICE KITCHING

WELLINGTON, N.Z., Nov. 24.

While Tory politicians in New Zealand complain bitterly about the Government's plan to nationalize the coal-mining industry—a plan which has so far been only partly put into operation, several mines still are privately owned—some of the mine owners themselves are by no means reluctant for the government to take over.

Owners Favor Plan

"Certain coal-mine owners have bombarded me with offers to sell their mines and some have expressed considerable disappointment that the government has not accepted their offers," said Minister of Mines A. McLagan (former secretary of the Mine Workers' Union) in Parliament the other day.

He said they would not have to bear their disappointment very long as a bill to complete the nationalization of the mine would be introduced during the next session of Parliament.

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PERSONAL STUFF Stop Price Rise

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project as an example of the great vision and enterprise of the British people. True, he did not dwell on the fact that the Tanganyika development, into which Britain is putting \$500,000,000, is a public enterprise, conceived and carried out by the Labor government. But neither did he fail to recognize the greatness of the vision which inspired the project.

* * *

My knowledge of British history is confessedly weak. But it seems to me that although Britain has often muddled along with ineffective class governments in ordinary times, she seems always to get the kind of governments that appear best suited to bring her through specific crises. Never was that more true than in the present case. No other government could have done what the Labor government has done to rally the mass of the people and keep them firm in the present trying situation. One of the most prominent leaders of the British Conservative party admitted that to our M. J. Coldwell. That he gloated over the fact that Labor probably would lose votes by doing the things that had to be done, is beside the point. He admitted freely that there probably would have been serious trouble in Britain under a Tory government at this time. The Labor government rallied and inspired to a deep patriotism the mass of the British people. But it has done more than that. It has had the vision and the drive and determination to do big things that had to be done: such as the nationalization of the mines and transportation—and the undertaking of gigantic projects like that in Tanganyika.

* * *

The Massey-Harris president described the Tanganyika development as one of which defied the imagination. It will bring under cultivation millions of acres of virgin land the crops from which will go far toward meeting the world's urgent need for vegetable fats. Its significance in relation to the British economy is beyond computation. Mr. Duncan saw fleets of huge bulldozers tearing through the jungle forests, clearing the land for agricultural implements which followed. He hinted that the project was one of many that were being undertaken by the British government and that the sum total of the results to be obtained from them might very well bring Great Britain back to a place of pre-eminence in the world. I went to the implement company's dinner expecting that if I got something out of it to write about, it would be something different from this. I repeat, it was most refreshing to hear one of Canada's foremost free enterprise industrialists admit, inferentially at least, that there could be great vision, unsurpassed initiative, irresistible determination and unexamined results from the public enterprise of a democratic socialist government!

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derpaid civil servants and persons of fixed incomes were not benefitting from removal of price controls.

It was no time for "half-measures," he declared, and he advocated re-imposition without delay of price controls on all basic necessities of life—food, clothing, and fuel; renewal of subsidies on milk, butter, bread, food, grains, cotton and wools; closing of the grain exchange; re-establishment of the Price board to administer price controls; continuation of the excise profits tax after December, 1947; and the rationing, if necessary of any essential commodity in short supply.

The C.C.F. leader concluded his address by moving a want of confidence motion, expressing regret that the government has failed to use its powers to control prices as provided by parliament.

The motion, moved in the form of a sub-amendment to the main motion for adoption of the Throne Speech, said that the government by its actions had caused an increase in the cost-of-living and had "dangerously" lowered the standards of living of the Canadian people.

Agriculture Being

(Continued from page 1)

that the government had lifted the price ceiling because they thought the time has come to drop government control and get back to "private effort." Then he proceeded ineffectually to up-braid the "free" handling of feed grain and butter by dealers who kept back stocks and sent prices sky-rocketing.

The proposed higher price of meat and dairy products is wrecking negotiations with the British food delegation which is in Ottawa to negotiate new food contracts. If the U.K. contracts go, "Canada will surrender stability," H. H. Hannam, President of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, warned the conference. Farmers still want stability above all else. On behalf of the Federation, Mr. Hannam urged that feed grains be handled by the government Wheat Board, that prices be adjusted on feed concentrates, that contracts for export be subsidized, and that the U.S. market for beef be slightly opened to relieve an emergency.

W. J. Parker, president of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, followed up by urging the government to consider human needs in directing the export of Canada's farm products.

E. H. Putnam, B.C. Minister of Agriculture, took the opposite view in warning against Canada, "playing into the hands of the British government," which opposed "the Canadian way of thinking."

The sharp issue seemed to be a choice on the part of the Canadian government between continuing assistance to Great Britain in the form of moderate prices and long-term contracts, or throwing produce on the open market with the object of getting American dollars for it.

Turn Down British Proposal

According to informed sources the United Kingdom-Canadian food talks here have almost broken down. Great Britain feels that she cannot pay the higher price which Canada's decontrol policy has brought about. British spokesmen tried to get the federal government to accept the remaining \$370 million of the U.K. loan in payment for food next year, but Canada has apparently turned down the proposal flatly, insisting that she must continue to receive full payment in U.S. dollars.

Sir Andrew Jones, head of the British food mission, addressed the Ottawa conference briefly, pointing out that Britain had always paid the price Canada asked for eggs, bacon, and cheese, up till now.

"If at the present time we take a course of action as unpalatable to us as you to it is only because of dire necessity," he said, seeming to forecast a breakdown in contract negotiations.

King Must Take

(Continued from page 1)

tensive propaganda for decontrol on the part of big corporations and the Official Opposition, was the pressure which resulted in the tremendous rise in the cost of living which Canadians are suffering today.

"Mr. King tells us that the austerity measures taken are the result of conditions over which the government had no control. I say that Parliament had complete control and deliberately relinquished that control—and the relinquishing of control has brought about the chaotic conditions we now face."

"C.C.F. Session"

If Mr. Coldwell's striking and impromptu performance this afternoon is a sample, the present emergency session will be a "C.C.F. session," as many journalists have forecast. Seldom has a party's policy been so glaringly proved right as has the C.C.F. demand for price control, subsidies, and planning. The farmers' rising anger over the removal of price ceilings and subsidies which have led to the complete loss of a stable market, the workers' anxiety faced with the cost of living spiral which began when "control" started, and the admission by the government itself that some "direction of industry" will be necessary to overcome our trade difficulties—all prove the logic of the C.C.F.'s position.

The Liberals must take the blame for the present chaos.

Illogical Position

The Tories are in an entirely illogical position. Apparently they will deplore the rising cost of living which is the plain result of "decontrol," and in the same breath deplore the new controls over industry which the govern-

ment in this emergency has assumed. "Totalitarian powers," said Mr. Bracken. It seems equally easy for the Tories to argue equally on either side—the only difficulty arises when it is necessary to vote one way or the other. A special "Yes and No" vote might be introduced for their benefit.

When the smoke cleared it seemed that party leaders would have to meet over the week-end to decide the time allotment for major items of business during the hectic two weeks which lie ahead. The Throne Speech, the Geneva Trade Agreements, Abbott's "austerity" restrictions, and the extension of the Emergency Powers Act which authorizes, among other things, rent control, and which is due to expire on December 31st, have all to be dealt with before members adjourn for Christmas.

Restrict Films

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democratically, the bottom is bound to fall out sooner or later," Mr. Coldwell said.

The C.C.F. 6-point emergency program, including price controls; subsidies on milk, butter, bread, feed grains, cotton and wool; closing the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and rationing, "if necessary," has been repeated widely in the press and was broadcast over 25 local stations across the country during the week before Parliament opened.

Mr. Coldwell also criticized the government for failing to put import restrictions on American films instead of oranges and citrus fruits. Between 17 and 20 million dollars were spent annually on Hollywood films, Mr. Coldwell said, and no cut had been made in this expenditure. "The obvious policy is to limit all luxury items before cutting down on health-giving necessities such as citrus fruits and fresh vegetables."

Speaking of the new "austerity program," Mr. Coldwell said, "No one can deny that some such program is absolutely necessary, though it is quite possible that the government's failure to act much earlier has made the remedy more difficult and distasteful than otherwise would have been the case."

Bad Trend

"The American loan, for instance, would not have been required if we had acted before the last \$300,000,000 deficit was incurred. Our total debt to the United States has been seriously increased, and a trend is in evidence which will not add to our financial independence."

Mr. Coldwell deplored the fact that, "at a time when the world needs more and more aid, we are actually reducing our assistance."

As Mr. Abbott said in his broadcast two weeks ago, the are reducing our overseas exports because of the inability of our customers to pay for our goods. "I protest against this as a short-sighted policy not in keeping with Canada's best interest or traditions."

Alberta Council

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elementary and secondary education. At that time they were paying only 22%.

Not Enough
The Government complied

with an increase but not to the extent of the Council's recommendation and the amount so voted did not materially alter the situation as expenses had increased to such an extent.

The reports given by the President and secretary outlined the work done and recommended a repetition of the Council's activities in preparation for the coming session.

One of the highlights of the Conference was a synopsis of various briefs that had been presented to the Judge Commission on Taxation. This was ably done by Dr. A. G. McCalla. All those that were reviewed stressed the need of greater financing by the provincial government for Education and complained that the present system of raising money for compulsory social service was too narrow.

Representatives of each of the provincial-wide organizations present, reported on the efforts they had put forward in the cause of education.

The officers elected for the coming year were: President, Henry E. Spencer (President Alberta School Trustees' Association); Vice-president, Eric C. Ansley (Secretary-Treasurer, Alberta Teachers' Association); Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. F. C. Butterworth (Executive member of the A.S.T.A., and member of Edmonton School Board); Executive Members, Dr. A. G. McCalla (Vice-President, Alberta Home and School Association), and J. M. Wessley (President, Alberta Association of Municipal Districts).

MINE OWNERS URGE NATIONALIZATION

By MAURICE KITCHING

WELLINGTON, N.Z., Nov. 24.—While Tory politicians in New Zealand complain bitterly about the Government's plan to nationalize the coal-mining industry—a plan which has so far been only partly put into operation, several mines still are privately owned—some of the mine owners themselves are by no means reluctant for the government to take over.

Owners Favor Plan

"Certain coalmine owners have bombarded me with offers to sell their mines and some have expressed considerable disappointment that the government has not accepted their offers," said Minister of Mines A. McLagan (former secretary of the Mine Workers' Union) in Parliament the other day.

He said they would not have to bear their disappointment very long as a bill to complete the nationalization of the mines would be introduced during the next session of Parliament.

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